



# LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—May 2, 1930

TARIFF TRICKERY  
CAUSES OF STRIKES  
THE BIG FARMERS' "CHEAP LABOR"  
NO JUDGE IMMUNE FROM CRITICISM  
WHY IT IS DONE





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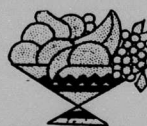
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# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL XXIX

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1930

No. 13



## TARIFF TRICKERY



(By International Labor News Service.)

Behind closed doors, with no records made or kept, House and Senate tariff conferees deliberately agreed to strike from the pending tariff bill provisions declared by America's Wage Earners' Protective Conference essential to any tariff bill designed to live up to its pretense of safeguarding the rights of labor. As a result of the action taken by the conferees in the closing sessions, President Matthew Woll of the labor tariff conference group, bitterly denounced the proceeding and declared that a day of reckoning must come.

Provisions regarded by labor as vital and stricken out in these secret sessions included:

### Here Are Losses.

1—The right now given to manufacturers, wholesalers and producers to intervene, in customs cases or before the Treasury Department, where there is evidence that importers placed a low valuation or false classification on imports.

2—Repealed a section of the revised statutes enacted 36 years ago which will result in depriving 10,000 cigar makers of an opportunity to make a living in America. This business will be shifted to Cuba.

3—Struck out the patent and trademark section which will permit unscrupulous American manufacturers to continue their monopoly of the American market through registration at the patent office, having the patented articles made by cheap labor abroad.

### Five Gains Recorded.

As against these losses the following gains were clinched in conference:

1—Those goods, articles or wares which are produced in foreign countries by forced labor—virtual slavery—will no longer be permitted to be sold in America in competition with the products of free labor. This will benefit the miners and some other organizations. Coal, now being shipped into America from Soviet Russia, produced with forced labor, will be among the many barred from entry.

2—The Upholsterers retain the victory won in the Senate which provides that antique furniture will hereafter be permitted entry only at those ports where real experts are stationed. In this way thousands of fake antiquities will be detected and excluded from entry. In addition the conferees agreed upon an additional 25 per cent duty in these antiques.

3—The printing trades and lithographers were successful in retaining that provision whereby circulars, posters and other printed matter, printed in foreign countries for American department stores will be denied entry. During the past few years this business has amounted to billions of pieces of high-class printed matter.

4—Labor also won its request for the appointment of a commission by the President to make a study of the question of valuation. At present all imports are appraised on the basis of the value in the country where labor conditions are poorest. Organized labor has fought for the establishment of American valuation which would provide that goods, entering no matter from what country, would be taxed equally.

5—The Marble Polishers secured the imposition, in the Senate, of a duty of 6 cents per foot on polished marble slabs, in addition to the 3 cents per foot duty placed on rubbed marble by the House. While this item appears small, compared

with the importance of some other matters, those conferees who are responsive to the wishes of Mussolini and the international bankers, fought hard to eliminate this duty of 6 cents per foot on Italian marble slabs. After considerable discussion this duty was retained and the Marble Polishers thus obtain tariff protection which will be helpful.

### CAUSES OF STRIKES.

One-half of the strikes in this country are caused by dissatisfaction over wages, according to figures furnished by John A. Fitch of the New York School of Social Work. The length of the working day and recognition of the union stand next as causes of strikes.

Nine out of every ten American wage earners engaged in manufacturing are employed not by an individual but by a mysterious "person" called a corporation, says Mr. Fitch; and it is this separation of employee from responsible owner that has accentuated the more difficult aspects of the modern labor problem.

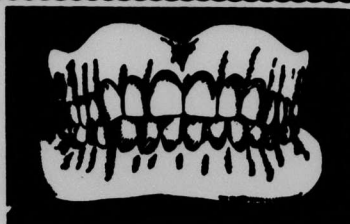
But the real cause of the labor problem goes deeper than that, Mr. Fitch believes. James Watt's discovery of an effective method of harnessing the expansive power of steam back in 1765 spelled the doom of handicraft and led to the creation of the factory system with its attendant problems of wages, working hours, and management.

These problems have led to strikes. The effects of the strikes have been felt by almost everyone, and as a result, the whole problem of capital and labor has become a much discussed topic.

To create a better understanding of this vital subject Mr. Fitch has written a short essay and has suggested several books chosen for the average reader. This reading course on Capital and Labor has just been published by the American Library Association as one of the Reading with a Purpose series. It and the books recommended may be obtained from most public libraries.

### STICK TO THE MAIN LINE.

Let's not get side-tracked. Unemployment will not yield to fad cures. Two things are necessary: Drastic, dramatic general increases in wages and progressive increases continuously, with reduced hours of work and progressive reductions continuously. Nothing less.



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### THE BIG FARMERS' "CHEAP LABOR."

Testifying against a bill to curb border immigration into the Southwestern states, representatives of organized farmers said: "The farmers must have cheap labor." In a public statement the Department of Agriculture on April 10th said: "Farm wages on April 1st were the lowest for that date since the Bureau of Agricultural Economics began to collect these figures on a quarter-yearly basis." Here is the department's report on wage rates on farms: "Wages per month with board on April 1st ranged from \$23.30 in the South Atlantic states to \$53.99 in the Far Western States; wages per month without board ranged from \$33.88 in the South Atlantic states to \$77.27 in the Far Western states; wages per day with board ranged from \$1.20 in the South Atlantic states to \$2.55 in the North Atlantic states, and wages per day without board ranged from \$1.57 in the South Atlantic states to \$3.38 in the North Atlantic states." And mark this from the department's statement: "This situation is a reflection of the larger supply of farm labor due to the small volume of industrial employment at the present time." The big farmers say they must have "cheap labor." Well, how cheap? And what does the "cheap labor want"? Or isn't it supposed to have wants?

In a real whaling ship nowadays the ship swallows the whale, opening up a slip at the stern above the propeller, where the whale is taken in on a special deck to be cut up. A new ship, operating down where Byrd has been, has a capacity of 22,000 tons—more than Dewey's whole fleet.

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Pay nothing down—75c a week

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Have Your Eyes Examined Free. Glasses on Credit

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Packard Shoes  
for Men

Martha Washington  
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FRANK O'BRIEN  
Manager



**EMANCIPATION: THE SINGLE TAX.**

By J. T. Hart.

The "Clarion" recently contained excerpts from an article by B. C. Forbes, wherein he expressed surprise that capable executives and others were being thrown out of work by the rapid mechanization of industry. Incidentally, Mr. Forbes now writes with more appreciation of the worker than formerly.

Of course capable men are being thrown out of work now, and always have been. And in those days of rapidly changing methods, a man's chance to become proficient in any particular trade or calling is impaired by periodic lay-offs. In such times of stress many workers are compelled to take the first job that comes along, which may mean work of a different nature, perhaps less skilled, with the result that they become "back numbers" in the old trade. The newer contrivances, often easily manipulated, are eagerly learned by others, who are equally as hungry for a job.

I think there is a great amount of bunk voiced nowadays about the extraordinary strenuousness of life and the prime necessity for being a "he-man" in order to stand the strain of this day and generation. Very few of us reach a spirituality high enough to remain indifferent to flattery, with the result that we become intoxicated with ourselves when told that it is necessary to be a "two-fisted, red-blooded he-man" to keep up with the procession. Many tradesmen swell with pride (and wrath) when telling of the "good old days" when, to be a mechanic, it was necessary to make a shoe, a saddle, a chiffonier, or what not "from the ground up, sir." They wail that all incentive is taken from the laborer, who is now only one of scores who manufacture each a part of one commodity. Mere clogs in a wheel.

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All so much maudlin nonsense. What is needed is less of the go-getter and more of the courageous man of spirit who will use his life to fight for high ideals. There's lots of room. Real men should find something more ennobling to compliment themselves about than the mere ability or knack required to make this, that or the other thing.

Our capacity to produce has increased enormously, but unemployment and the fear of it are forever present with us still. Whether what we are now producing takes less brains than formerly is beside the point. If I engage the "village fool" to work for me, and he does a good job, then he is entitled to as much pay as anybody else.

Let us quit this bragging about our skill in bygone times, and also let us quit lamenting about the "menial" position we now occupy as cogs in a wheel. Yes, we are cogs in a wheel, but necessary cogs; more valuable from the point of view of output than ever we were. Our job should be to fight with might and main for the full payment of this output, thereby making ourselves at all times indispensable cogs, through being in a position to consume what we produce. Here is work that will make life worth while, something that will call for grit, for perseverance, and for sacrifice from which spirit is born.

I think that all of our positions are comparatively menial as far as the getting of our bread and butter is concerned, but one feels exalted when striving for justice and righteousness.

Here is the way I see it: despite all our wonderful wealth-producing inventions, man must still, as in the infancy of the race, have recourse to land—our storehouse—for sustenance. All labor-saving appliances, fundamentally considered, are used either directly or indirectly to augment the yield from Nature, i. e., land. But, the more proficiency we show in tapping Nature's storehouse, the more we are levied on by "owners" for the opportunity to exert our labor. The storehouse, due to our ingenuity and progress, is always becoming more fruitful, but we are compelled to pay more rent before we are allowed to enter. Hence, poverty must always stalk hand in hand with progress. Right here is the reason why we find ourselves walking in a circle. Mopping up water and leaving the faucet open at the same time. Rent takes the cream; we, the skimmed milk.

This is no exaggeration. If it were not for the mighty power of Mammon we would have been made aware of it long ago. This sinister form of gambling is responsible for the financial, and consequent "social pre-eminence" of many of our influential families, whom one finds in all our "service" clubs, in the front seats of the theatre, and in the front pews at church. All stout defenders of "law and order." Thorough believers in things as they are.

Our "crusading" newspapers make a hullabaloo about the gambling at Tanforan, but are silent on the land gamble. But, let us not blame the newspapers for failing to pick the chustnuts out of the fire. Being primarily advertising sheets, they must trim their sails accordingly. We all dislike to flout our meal ticket. If it is the other fellow's job, it is none the less both yours and mine also.

I feel sure that the remedy for all this moving one foot forward and twelve inches backward, consequent on land rent, lies in a reversal of our system of taxation. Taxes, as we all know, tend to destroy. There are only two sources from which to levy taxation: land values and industry. Tax industry, heavily, and you destroy industry, which means common disaster. On the other hand, when you tax land values you destroy the monopolist's power to batten on industry, and prosperity must ensue. It is impossible to pass this latter tax on to the consumer, as any economist of repute will tell you. This is known as the single tax, first expounded by Henry George in "Progress and Poverty."

**FIGHTING MONOPOLY SENSIBLY.**

When the report submitted to the National Civic Federation by Wheeler P. Bloodgood and his committee is fully analyzed, it is found that the recommendations therein contained are little short of sensational and entirely fitted to become a tremendously important national issue. The report is sensational because it is sensible, and so little that is sensible has thus far been done about trusts in the United States. Remark upon this: Under the Bloodgood recommendation, industry and its control will be at last and most definitely removed from exclusive jurisdiction of the United States Supreme Court. The "rule of reason" toward which the Supreme Court fumbled and at which it drove in much defiance of its own precepts, would be given a fair and legal chance in a mechanism sanctioned by government but operated by industry through representation of industrial factors as such. This is tremendous news. It may not succeed, but the fact that an important group including representatives of labor, some of the nation's industries and outstanding lawyers, approved the proposal is a matter of paramount importance and gives at least an impetus to labor's long struggle against anti-trust legislation that so far has hit effectively only labor organizations.

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**LESS UNEMPLOYMENT.**

According to reports received by William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, unemployment of organized wage earners was one per cent less in April than in March. In a statement he said:

"There was a slight decrease in unemployment from March to April, according to reports from trade unions to the American Federation of Labor. Wage earners have been much slower in getting back to work than usual this year. Reports for March showed 21 per cent out of work, while in April only 20 per cent were out. This drop of only one per cent is a very small improvement for the month of April. In 1929, unemployment decreased 2 per cent from March to April, and even in the unemployment crisis of 1928 the improvement from March to April was 2 per cent. At this time last year only 12 per cent of union members were out of work, and even in 1928 only 16 per cent were out.

"Continued high unemployment in the building trades, a slight increase in the number out of work in metal trades and in some of the building materials industries are important factors in the slow recovery. In building 40 per cent are still out of work, a decrease of only one per cent since March when 41 per cent were out. This is a marked contrast to former years. In 1929 the decrease from March to April was 5 per cent, and in 1928 it was 6 per cent. In metal trades 19 per cent are out of work this year as compared to 7 per cent last year and the slight increase since March is contrary to usual developments at this time of year. Unemployment in printing trades is also unusually high. Six per cent were out of work in April, as compared to 4 per cent last year and 5 per cent in 1928.

"Our figures are as follows:

**"Per Cent of Union Members Unemployed.**

	April* 1930	March 1930	April 1929
All Trades .....	20	21	12
Building Trades .....	40	41	29
Metal Trades .....	19	18	5
Printing Trades .....	6	6	5
All Other Trades .....	12	13	—

\*Preliminary.

"The usual seasonal improvement has brought improvement in the textile industries, however, and a quickening of trade has brought better conditions in the trade and service industries and also in delivery trades. Wage earners are getting to work in seafaring and shipping trades as the spring season opens, and four per cent fewer are unemployed. On the railroads also the situation is better. In the amusement industries, the spring season usually brings a slackening and April this year showed more out of work in the theatres.

"Reports from the individual cities are considerably better than last month. In March only 10 cities showed improvement, while 13 out of the 24 show a decrease in unemployment this month; unemployment increased in only 5 cities this month, as compared with 10 cities last month. The situation is still serious with more than 23 per cent out of work in Paterson, N. J., Detroit, Denver, Jersey City, Buffalo, Chicago and New York; and Philadelphia, Boston and Los Angeles have more than 20 per cent out of work. Building tradesmen are suffering especially in San Antonio, Texas; Birmingham, Atlanta, Chicago, Detroit and Paterson, N. J., with over 44 per cent unemployed, and in Buffalo and Cincinnati, over 40 per cent are still out.

William W. Hansen . . . . . Manager  
Dan F. McLaughlin . . . . . President  
Geo. J. Asmussen . . . . . Secretary

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**NO JUDGE IMMUNE FROM CRITICISM.**

The refusal of the Senate Judiciary Committee to confirm Judge Parker as a Supreme Court Justice should silence reactionary elements that deny citizens the right to question such an appointment.

The Senate committee is composed of trained lawyers who are opposed to "packing" the Republic's highest tribunal with mediocre men who rule that a "yellow dog" contract is a valid contract.

Appointments like Parkers bring the judiciary into disrepute—not the citizens who object to such appointments.

Judge Edgecomb of the New York Supreme Court emphasized this point in an address to editors:

"I know of no reason why a judge is immune from criticism any more than any other official. I can conceive nothing so conducive to making a public official arrogant and overbearing than the knowledge that he will never be called to account for his actions. Even if criticism be caustic and more severe than is warranted, it does not constitute contempt of court unless it be of such a nature that it tends to obstruct the administration of justice and the proper performance of a judicial duty."

Judge Edgecomb made this statement when defenders of privilege claim organized labor brings the judiciary into disrepute because they oppose Judge Parker and his "yellow dog" decision.

Labor well knows why reaction talks of the "sacredness of our judiciary."

These forces consider courts an adjunct to privilege seeking. When the people object, the cry "sacred judiciary" is raised.

Under our system of government, there is no "sacred" public official—he be he lawmaker, President, or judge.

There are certain elemental rights that every man accepts. As long as a public official approximates this standard he will be supported at every test by the vast majority of citizens.

But that official must not expect his position gives him the right to do wrong, or that he can escape criticism by dust-raising tactics.

Such a policy will not strengthen popular faith in our Supreme Court. Men must not be secretly slid into the back door of our highest tribunal.

Confidence in our judiciary should be so deep-seated that citizens will rush to its defense. This is only possible when judges are without taint, whose qualifications are unquestioned and whose integrity and high regard for equal justice is unchallenged.

How can a worker have faith in a judge who upholds an alleged contract that has been wrung from him because he needs work to feed and shelter dependents?

To say that citizens shall not criticize such a judge is to mock American principles and to exalt the Fascist ideal.

**OIL CHIEF URGES FIVE-DAY WEEK.**

(By International Labor News Service.)

Efficiency is responsible for the business depression and a five-day week is the remedy, E. B. Reeser, president of the American Petroleum Institute, told a meeting of the National Petroleum Association in Cleveland, Ohio.

"Is it possible for our industrial activities to become too efficient?" Mr. Reeser asked. "I would like to suggest in passing that in my opinion the depression existing today in many industries is due to efficiency. Machinery and a high degree of intellectual application make it possible to produce normal requirements in fewer days than are now considered a proper working schedule. I trust I may be pardoned for suggesting that five days a week is all that any man should be permitted to perform.

"Such a policy of a five-day week would enable all the unemployed to be put to work and become useful citizens. It is a reasonable and sensible way of breaking up the bread line."

**CHECK THE MERGER MANIA.**

Railroad officials and others interested in the promotion of rail mergers are extremely busy spreading the idea that mergers will not throw railroad workers out of jobs. Railroad workers know better and are prepared with plenty of proof. The merger mania ought to be checked at least until the welfare of those who do the work can secure a rating as a first consideration. Merging for money's sake is poor business for the nation.

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### "RUN O' THE HOOK"

Edited by the President of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21. Members are requested to forward news items to Rm. 604, 16 First Street, San Francisco.

Advices from New York state that "Big 6" has requested of the Executive Council permission to take a strike vote. The request of New York Union was because of the insistence of the publishers upon submitting to arbitration questions which would have the effect of doing away with working conditions and regulations which have been repeatedly agreed to between the two parties.

The new York Publishers' Association, among other things, insist that the following questions be submitted to arbitration: "Right to bring in foreman, shift foreman, assistant foreman or machinist from the outside; elimination of the provision that all work must be time work; abrogation of the overtime law as it applies to assistant foremen and heads of departments; emasculation of the struck work clause; nullification of the reproduction clause; physical examination for employees; substitution of the word 're-employed' for reinstatement in the event the discharge of an employee is reversed by the special standing committee; insistence upon the right to establish a bonus scale; insistence upon right to employ non-union copyholders; insistence that apprentices may be employed on machines during entire apprenticeship."

Indicating that newspaper properties are very valuable and despite the much-talked-of depression are evidently maintaining their earning power is the announcement that E. M. Boddy, publisher of the Los Angeles Daily News, has purchased the Huntington Park Evening Signal at a price of \$225,000. When it is remembered that Huntington Park is but a suburb of Los Angeles, the full significance of the transaction becomes apparent.

According to Editor and Publisher of April 26th the status of the New York newspaper scale negotiations was brought to the attention of the convention of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association by Fred A. Walker of the New York Sun.

A recent order issued by William Randolph Hearst to his publishers and managing editors discontinues the use of initial letters in news and feature page composition. Initial letters first disappeared from the New York American. A record of the number of initial letters eliminated under the order must be filed with Mr. Hearst each week. Mr. Hearst insists that all freak composition shall be avoided in the future. The Hearst organization estimates that the new order will result in an annual saving of approximately \$100,000.

The report of Harvey Kelley, chairman of the special standing committee of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, given to the annual convention of the organization, contains but little of interest, and is to a large extent made up of generalities. However, Mr. Kelley again attacks the 1928 law of the International Typographical Union, and again attempts to impose his peculiar ideas upon those who employ him. The special standing committee also recommends that no member of the A. N. P. A. enter into a five-day week contract until and unless a national policy is jointly agreed upon and recommended by the A. N. P. A. and international unions.

The first issue of the London Daily Herald, British labor daily, appeared on March 17th. The publication began circulation with an average circulation of 1,058,588 copies daily for the first two weeks. Paper maintains an office in Manchester,

and publishes an edition for Northern England. Plants of the paper are capable of producing both morning and evening newspapers, and it is rumored that such will soon be done.

An artistic poster has been issued announcing a meeting of the Conservative Club in Progress Hall, Labor Temple, Sunday morning, May 4th, at 11 o'clock. It is stated that the purpose is the forming of a permanent organization. John F. Dalton, president of Los Angeles Typographical Union No. 174, and a candidate for delegate to the A. F. of L., and Charles T. Scott, representative under Presidents Lynch and Scott, will be the guest speakers. It is announced that all members of No. 21 are invited.

#### Chronicle Chapel Notes—By C. C.

Conversation among the golfers has turned sharply to niblicks, drivers, spoons, and other implements needed by the gents who push a little white pill around golf links. It is also rumored that more than one member of the golfing fraternity in the office has been practicing in secret. The reason, we understand, is that another Chronicle golf tournament is planned and the boys want to be right on top of their game.

E. W. Beedle has invented and applied for a patent on a page lock that will almost instantly lock and adjust itself to any size page or ad that is to be kept on a storage galley, thus eliminating the use of string. We sincerely hope that Beedle will find a ready market for his product, knowing that it will greatly assist the printer who has a large number of book pages or ads to keep standing.

Al Grimwood is going to complain to the Federal Radio Commission about this daylight saving business in the east. It is ruining several fine programs for him. Start your petition, Al, you'll get lots of signers.

Postcard received by Harold Hearn from Herb Lefevre in Honolulu. Herb states that he is having

a fine time and is enjoying every minute of the time there.

Speaking of inventions, we learn that Lester Reynard and Al Adams have applied for a patent on a liner that is equipped with hinges.

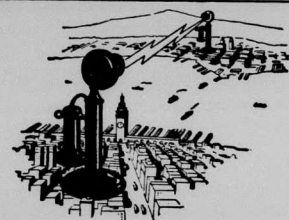
O. K. Swiggert says that Machine No. 13 is perfectly safe to work on—it has ben Pastor-ized. Well, Tony, what do you say?

#### MAILER NOTES.

By Leroy C. Smith.

The Mailers' Trade District Union benefits but few—its officials and their lieutenants. Recent audits of the Secretary-Treasurer's books show a reckless extravagance of the expenditure of the funds of that organization by its present officers with nothing accomplished for the membership. The officers are as bankrupt in constructive policies as the trade union's treasury now is of funds. An odor—heavy and oppressive, reminiscent of the \$150,000 Collier Fund and the \$100,000 Defense Fund—clings to the two "old guard" candidates for President. The melancholy truth is that the custodians of these two funds, like the Secretary-Treasurer of the trade union, are afraid for one reason or another, to give out an itemized statement of expenditures of these funds in the Journal. The trade union, we believe, is the only business organization in the country that issues no monthly balance sheet showing receipts and expenditures. The trade union is a headless organization with two headless tickets for the M. T. D. U. offices. They, once bosom friends, are now apparently fighting it out on about everything except the issues involved—secession, bankruptcy and court litigation. Neither candidate has faced the issue by announcing what his policy will be if elected. Here we have the presidential aspirants in a class by themselves in that they are running for president without announcing any before-election platform or policy. In the last analysis the M. T. D. U. is

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San Francisco  
to East Bay  
or vice versa—a round-trip  
conversation of  
5 minutes  
for 10¢



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what the C. N. Smith and the John McArdle forces have made it. While the leaders of these two factions may have been cast in the mold of statesmen their policies have been those of the ward politician. The contest for offices of the M. T. D. U. is a struggle between two mercenary groups of politicians that have ruled that organization. Whether McArdle or Smith wins the election, it will be all the same to the members of the trade union. Take a glance at the December audit of the M. T. D. U. These figures tell an alarming story. The picture they present constitutes a serious threat to the stability and effectiveness of the M. T. D. U. Yet neither John McArdle, nor C. N. Smith, nor those who indorsed them, tell us anything about it. Meanwhile, McArdle again advertises McArdle with another annual Mailers' Night banquet at the Hotel Astor at \$15 per plate. Among those present were the large and small fry of Tammany Hall, who, probably (if they do not already know) will ask, "Who is John McArdle and who does he represent? Who, in fact, are behind him?" It is stated John is, or has been, on the Tammany Hall pay roll. Safe to assume then that in the event of McArdle being elected president of the M. T. D. U., the latter organization will become another tail to the Tammany Hall political kite.

Munroe Roberts, Secretary-Treasurer of the M. T. D. U., who bolted the C. N. Smith ticket and became a candidate for re-election to that office on the McArdle ticket, is quoted as stating that the office of Secretary-Treasurer would, in his opinion, be of assistance to him in building up a lucrative legal practice. The question that should be the chief concern of the members of the trade union is, in our opinion, just who and what are McArdle and Roberts most concerned about, the M. T. D. U. or the using of the trade union as a stepping stone for their individual benefit. Looks very much like an attempt at carrying water on both shoulders. The present officers of the trade union have been weighed in the balance and found wanting. John McArdle said as much when he sallied forth in the armor of a reform candidate for President of the M. T. D. U. And as John is one whom it has never been denied was close to, or the power behind the throne of the M. T. D. U., he certainly ought to be in a position to know what he is talking about in making that statement.

From a member of Los Angeles Mailers' local we learn agitation is assuming large proportions in that local over the proposition of taking a referendum vote at their May election of local officers, on withdrawing from the M. T. D. U.

Though No. 9 is hopelessly divided over the M. T. D. U. issue, the militant progressives of that local are confident of electing their Progressive ticket from top to bottom. While there are other good reasons, of course, from a geographical standpoint alone, No. 9's best interests would be served by joining the ranks of the non-affiliated group of locals. But No. 9 is like many other M. T. D. U. locals, whose real progress is retarded by a few of the M. T. D. U. "old guard" "die hards" who, in time, will become converted to the policy of affiliation with the I. T. U. only. In so far as we have been able to ascertain, the M. T. D. U. has proven itself to be larger "white elephant" or liability to No. 9 than any other Mailers' local.

At our April meeting, the union endorsed the action of the executive committee in giving President James R. Martin, of Boston No. 1, power of attorney to represent No. 18 at the court hearing of Mailer injunction at Indianapolis.

But after the May election, what? Will the warring Smith and McArdle factions accept the verdict of the "battle of the ballots" as final, shake hands, and sit down together and "smoke the pipe or peace," or will they sharpen their tomahawks and pursue their guerrilla warfare until they exterminate one another entirely? Who would have thought the stalwarts of the M. T.

D. U. would come to such a pass when they all joined hands in their attempt to run the I. T. U. by the process of a federal court injunction? But they will yet learn the I. T. U. is here to stay, and the M. T. D. U. must go.

**The Mellowy-Mild Cigarette**

That gets you right off, and stays put with your taste.

The Axton-Fisher Tobacco Co., Inc., Louisville, Ky.

**CLOWN CIGARETTES**

UNION MADE

## DRINK CASWELL'S COFFEE

Sutter 6654

GEO. W. CASWELL CO.

442 2nd St.

## Girl's Voice Travels a Million Miles a Day



Miss Katherine Gaul, Long Distance Telephone Operator at San Francisco.

**T**HE voice of Miss Katherine Gaul, San Francisco transatlantic operator for the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, holds all records for distance travel. Miss Gaul makes an average of 100 calls a day, not all of them transatlantic, however, and in each of these daily calls her voice is thrown five times over the circuit to New York, which results in her resonant tones carrying over a distance of a million and a half miles a day.

If you got out your pencil and paper and started to figure, you'd find that that means about 547,000 miles in a year's time, and this widely traveled voice of hers has been moving at this rate of speed for over two years.

Miss Gaul has been a long distance operator for nine years, and since the establishment of the

transatlantic connection two years ago, she has placed many calls made to Europe from San Francisco.

Miss Gaul has observed that the greatest number of transatlantic calls from San Francisco are to London, with Paris running a close second and Berlin third. There are tremendous financial deals and business of all sorts, both personal and official, transacted in a few minutes over tremendous distances from the western coast of our continent to most of the larger cities in Europe. The majority of these calls are put in by appointment a day or so in advance, and when they are so arranged, it frequently requires no more than a few minutes for their completion. A long time is necessary when the call is not arranged for in advance.



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# LABOR CLARION

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council



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To unions subscribing for their  
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Single Copies, 5 cents

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Members are notified that this is  
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authorized August 10, 1918.

JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor  
Telephone Market 0056  
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street  
MEMBER OF  
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1930

The New York State Federation of Labor has just shown what organized workers can accomplish when they go after progressive legislation. As a result of a vigorous campaign waged by the Federation, eight of the major proposals supported by the organization were enacted into law by the 1930 legislature, which recently ended its sessions. The list of labor laws is headed by abolition of ex parte injunctions, so that hereafter no injunction in an industrial dispute can be issued by a New York State court except after notice to both parties and a hearing in court. In addition to the major legislative proposals, amendments to the workmen's compensation law, the State labor law and other general laws were passed and more than a dozen bills which sought to weaken existing laws were defeated. No wonder the State Federation of Labor says that the 1930 session of the New York legislature will "take an honored place in the annals of labor legislation." New York has set a mark to shoot at. Other States, please notice.

\* \* \*

A man was run down and killed by a truck the other day in Rochester, N. Y. When the police record of the truck driver came to light, it revealed some strange things. It showed that in 1922 he was arrested for speeding, and that in 1925 his truck had run down and killed a man. The following year he was arrested and charged with third degree assault, but was released. In 1928 his car struck two women. And now his car has killed another man. During his eight-year reign of terror the man has paid a total of \$30 in fines and spent no time in jail. Strict enforcement of traffic ordinances, says the National Safety Council, along with drivers' license laws to cull out criminally negligent operators, will reduce motor vehicle fatalities. The trouble is that lawlessness on the highway is a new crime and the man who kills with an automobile is dealt with leniently by all—the public, coroners, district attorneys, and juries. "He didn't mean to do it," it is said. Of course he didn't mean to do it. If he had, it would have been murder, not merely negligent homicide. But a second's negligence while driving a car is frequently as destructive of human life as murderous intent. When the public comes to realize this, the thoughtless, chance-taking driver, no matter how respectable he may otherwise be, will be dealt with as the menace he is and in all probability our automobile death rate will be down.

## WHY IT IS DONE

Why does a labor paper sell advertising space to concerns that are not strictly union establishments?

That question, in a hundred different forms, has been asked and answered times without number by the management of nearly every union publication.

In its application to the Labor Clarion we are pleased to be able to say that it has never accepted nor printed the advertisement of any firm placed on the unfair list of the Labor Council, nor has it ever knowingly printed an advertisement for an institution unfair to any union, but in this connection it should be understood that it is impossible for the management to know just what firms are fair or unfair to the many different organizations affiliated with the Council.

Trade unionists are a unit in admitting the unfriendliness of the daily press and the necessity for maintaining a paper of their own to give the facts in labor controversies and to set forth labor's side of every question, but until their own particular union gets in a jam and sorely needs the columns of the labor press, they are lukewarm in its support, professing to spend as much per issue for copies of a hostile daily press, with its alluring sport sheets, funny pictures, crossword puzzles and circulation contests than it would cost them weekly to keep their own paper alive and sufficiently financed to keep it peppy and independent in word and spirit.

It is self-evident that if organized labor's support of its own press was adequate, it would enable the labor press to not only draw the lines more closely, but also eventually permit of dispensing with the sale of advertising space as the price of continued existence.

With an insufficient subscription income, advertising seems to be and is the only other legitimate resource, and in this field advertising solicitors report that the only firms prosperous enough to pay the rates are those who enjoy the patronage of the same labor forces that voice such strenuous objection to the appearance of such firms' ads in the labor press.

The labor press, as a whole, is not and never will be a profitable venture; it exists but to serve, and if it can but make ends meet, those upon whom rests the burden of its regular issuance feel that with each issue they have achieved a latter day miracle.

While every labor press staff in every conceivable way teaches and preaches the equity of trade union wages, hours and working conditions, because of the proverbial poverty of the labor press they cannot practice what they preach, and instead of being commended for their self-sacrifice they are condemned in unmeasured terms.

Labor's support is what has made millionaire publishers of daily press owners, and this support has been religiously maintained in spite of its boosting of every labor-hating, baiting and exploiting agency in the field of human industry. Labor doesn't assume, in spite of such loyal support, to dictate the business, news or editorial policy of the daily press, yet it does find fault with its own paper when driven to desperation by lack of expected support it solicits and secures the advertisements of firms that in contrast with some of the advertisers in the daily press could be termed above reproach. The labor press seeks advertisers not because it wants to, but because it has to, if it proposes to stay in the unending fight between the employer and employed, which will never cease until humanity is regenerated and born again or until the publicity agencies of labor in its organized form are supported in a manner that will put them on a plane of equality with the best that now so subserviently obey the voice of their master, Big Business.

That's the reason why the implication may seem harsh, but brutal frankness is never nice; truth is never flattering, because it acknowledges the verity of facts instead of side-stepping, ducking and dodging the issue for fear of wounding the people's vanity and self-righteousness.

The Labor Clarion is now getting ready to solicit advertisements for its next Labor Day number, and if unions will send in a list of unfair concerns, the management will guarantee that no such firm will be given space in that number for any price whatever. The opportunity is thus given every union to assure itself that no unfriendly establishment will be advertised in the official publication of the Labor Council. Send in your list.



### THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

Nothing succeeds like success, the old saw has it, and the old saw still has teeth. The Southern Organizing Campaign is succeeding—and that's success. As a matter of fact, the Southern Organizing Campaign probably is succeeding better than most folks thought it would. Surely it is succeeding better than the Southern employers thought it would—and better also than a good many Northern employers hoped it would. Northern employers still are moving South in the hope of finding men, women and children who will work for wages lower than those paid in their present location. What a surprise some of them will get! All this comes under the head of human progress, whether the employers like it or not. And that is good.

\* \* \*

Not the least amazing thing about the Southern campaign is that it should be waged and made to yield so much of gain in a period of great unemployment. Those who are joining the unions are those who have jobs. They are joining in most cases with the knowledge that they may lose their jobs. Men and women who do that in times of great unemployment have courage, conviction and character. That is unquestionable. When enough men and women are in trade unions more questions will be decided in the interest of human beings. Those who are joining the unions know that. They have wisdom, as well as the other qualities.

\* \* \*

One unique thing is being done in this campaign. A newspaper, printed by International Labor News Service, of which this paper is a proud member, is being sent into the Southern organizing districts for free distribution each week. The newspaper is called the American Labor Banner. National, international and local unions are paying for this free distribution as a part of the big Southern campaign. Live news, editorials and features go into this new paper and help to bind recruits to the unions. Also prospective members get a new slant on the labor movement, a new kind of introduction to it. Thousands of these papers have been sent into the South, carefully avoiding entry into fields where there are local papers. They are eagerly read and they are carried into the most remote districts by faithful men who are putting a good deal more than just one day's work into the big fight.

\* \* \*

One interesting fact comes to light. Certain factories in Pennsylvania, protected by the American tariff, are among those now contemplating a move to what they believe is a low-wage field. Benefiting by the laws of the land they would exploit the people of the land. That is one of the types of low and scandalous conduct that makes this organizing campaign so vital a necessity, so promising in its outlook. Bitter injustice exists, has existed and will exist until wage earners have the united power to bring about amelioration and remedy. It has been a long time since so many application blanks were used in a like length of time. May the printing presses have to work overtime and "far into the night" to help open the trade union door to exploited and oppressed men and women. The future will be better because of what is being done today.

An uplift worker, visiting a prison, was much impressed by the melancholy attitude of one man she found.

"My poor man," she sympathized, "what is the length of your term?"

"Depends on politics, lady," replied the melancholy one. "I'm the warden."—Boston Transcript.

### WIT AT RANDOM

Wife (at busy crossing)—Now, remember, Herbert, the brake is on the left—or is it the right—but don't—"

Henpecked Husband—For heaven's sake, stop chattering. Your job is to smile at the policeman!—The Epworth Herald.

"At times my wife seems to be trying to be an angel."

"You mean when she wants something from you?"

"No; when she drives the car."—Utica Press.

"I'm kind o' worried about that boy o' mine," said Farmer Cornloss. "He's one of those young fellows that's too smart to take advice and not quite smart enough to think it up for themselves."—Washington Star.

Null—I started out on the theory that the world has an opening for me.

Void—And you found it?

Null—Well, rather. I'm in the hole now.—Churchman.

Teacher—Robert, if you are always very kind and polite to all your playmates, what will they think of you?

Robert—Some of 'em would think they could lick me!—Goblin.

She—Where did you get that umbrella?

He—It was a gift from sister.

She—You told me you hadn't any sisters.

He—I know—but that's what's engraved on the handle.—Brooklyn Eagle.

A business man was involved in a legal trial. On the date set for the verdict he found it necessary to leave town, but left instructions with his lawyer to wire him as soon as the verdict was rendered.

The verdict was duly rendered and the lawyer wired as follows, "Justice has been rendered at last."

When the business man read the telegram, he wired back, "Start proceedings to appeal the case."—Forbes Magazine.

A minister, substituting for a friend in a remote country parish, was greatly surprised on observing the old verger, who had been collecting the offertory, quietly abstract a 50-cent piece before presenting the plate at the altar rail. After service he called the old man into the vestry and told him with some emotion that his crime had been discovered. The old verger looked puzzled for a moment. Then a sudden light dawned on him. "Why, sir, you don't mean that old half-dollar of mine? I've led off with that for the last fifteen years!"—American Mutual Magazine.

Little Albert came home from school with a new book under his arm. "It's a prize, mother," he said.

"A prize? What for, dear?"

"For natural history. Teacher asked me how many legs an ostrich had and I said three."

"But an ostrich has two legs."

"I know that now, mother, but the rest of the class said four, so I was nearest."—Boston Transcript.

There had been several earthquake shocks in a certain district, so a married couple sent their little boy to an uncle who lived out of the danger zone.

A day or two later they received a telegram: "Am returning your boy—send earthquake."

### LABOR QUERIES.

Questions and Answers on Labor: What it Has Done; Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aim and Program; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toilers. Etc., Etc.

Q.—Is the American Federation of Labor in favor of the election of all Federal judges by the people?

A.—Yes. The American Federation of Labor declared for the election of Federal judges in 1906 and again in 1923.

Q.—Who said: "On close investigation we find that everything in our civilization, especially our Christian religion, is derived from one or another of the innumerable ancient trade union movements"?

A.—C. Osborn Ward, the noted sociologist, in his book, "The Ancient Lowly."

Q.—How did Samuel Gompers once define "bona fide" labor organization?

A.—At the 1921 convention of the American Federation of Labor, he said: "I do not think there is any doubt as to what is meant by bona fide—absolutely true, faithful, actual, an organization that is not governed by 'bunko profundo'."

A.—What was the first instance of the extension of the territorial jurisdiction of a labor organization from one country to another?

A.—The extension of jurisdiction to Canada by the International Molders' Union of North America in 1863.

"Do you really believe," asked the modern scoffer of the Bishop of London, "that Jonah lived three days and three nights in the belly of a whale?"

"When I get to heaven I'll ask him," replied the Bishop.

"And suppose you don't find Jonah in heaven," pursued his tormentor.

"Then you can ask him."

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Firms Fair to  
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Labor

# UNION LABEL

Where to Make  
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To Union Members: Deal Only With Firms Fair To Organized Labor and Those Who So Declare Themselves



Wear Wickman's Union Made Gloves  
Specially Designed For Your Need  
**Wickman Glove Factory**  
BERKELEY, CALIF.  
San Francisco Agency Oakland Agency  
O'NEILL & LALLY GLOVE & SOCK SHOP  
32 Sixth Street 462 7th St., near Bdwy.

## DEL MONTE CREAMERY



Just Good Wholesome  
**MILK AND CREAM**  
375 Potrero Avenue  
Telephone  
Market 5776

## DEMAND THE UNION LABEL



ON YOUR PRINTING, BOOKBINDING  
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If a firm cannot place the Label of the  
Allied Printing Trades Council on your  
Printing, it is not a Union Concern.

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CAP CO.  
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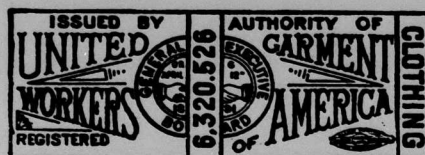


L. BLOOM  
149 New  
Montgomery

Demand this Label on Cloth Caps and  
Uniform Caps



LOOK FOR THIS SIGN WHEN HAVING  
WORK DONE ON YOUR CAR



THE NEW  
**BOSS OF THE ROAD**  
*It's Same Overall!*  
UNION MADE



Fine Tailored Clothes Cost No More  
ALWAYS FAIR **BOSS** UNION TAILOR

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Steaks, Chops and Chicken Dinner  
53 TURK STREET 972 MARKET STREET  
Phone FRanklin 1121

35 SIXTH ST. 1730 FILLMORE ST.  
Cor Stevenson Near Sutter  
**THE LEADER DAIRY LUNCH, Inc.**  
70 FOURTH ST. 631 BROADWAY 63 FIFTH ST.  
Corner Jessie Near Grant Ave. Near Market

**LOG CABIN TAVERN**  
DAIRY LUNCH  
JOHN KANE, Proprietor  
A Somewhat Different Place to Eat  
Food of Quality  
34 Third Street, near Market  
San Francisco

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OPTOMETRIST

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FUNERAL DIRECTORS  
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Geary St. and Sixth Ave., San Francisco  
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G. E. Ashley, Sec. C. H. Ashley, Pres.

## SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of the Minutes of the Regular Meeting  
Held April 25, 1930.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., by President Roe H. Baker.

**Reading Minutes**—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

**Credentials**—From Cracker Bakers No. 125, J. L. Parker, vice Peter McGowan. From Water Workers' Union, George Bower, as an additional delegate. From Mailers No. 18, Thomas F. Burke. Delegates seated.

**Communications**—Filed—Minutes of the Building Trades Council. From Mr. Lawrence Richey, Secretary to President Hoover, stating the matter relative to conditions at the Mare Island Navy Yard would be referred to the Secretary of the Navy. From the Board of Supervisors, stating that a joint Committee on Finance and Civil Service will hold a public hearing on the recommendations of the Civil Service Commission regarding standardization of salaries in the Chambers of the Board of Supervisors, City Hall, Monday evening, April 28, 1930. From the Laundry Industry Board of Trade, acknowledging receipt of copy of letter noting a violation of agreement between Laundry Workers' Union and the Ideal Laundry, Inc. From Commercial Telegraphers, stating it had communicated with our representatives at Washington, urging them to vote for H. R. 10343, limiting immigration from Mexico.

**Resolutions**—Were submitted by the Molders' Union No. 164, dealing with the questing of lighting standards and expressing confidence in Supervisor Stanton.

Moved, that the resolutions be adopted; amendment—that the resolutions be referred to the Law and Legislative Committee for the purpose of investigating the entire situation, and report back to the Council; amendment to the amendment—that the Council reiterate its former position taken relative to metal standards and that the Law and Legislative Committee investigate the matters affecting the attacks on the officers of the Council and Supervisor Stanton. The amendment to the amendment was carried.

**Auditing Committee**—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

**Trade Union Promotional League**—Requested delegates and friends to demand the union label, card and button when making purchases.

**Announcement**—The Law and Legislative Com-

## JACQUARD DAVENPORT BED \$77.50

A Remarkably Well-Built Bed  
for the small bungalow, flat or apartment. The quality of Jacquard and the construction is guaranteed the best money can buy for a moderate price.

**Eastern Outfitting Company**

1017 MARKET STREET, NEAR 6TH ST.

## PACIFIC COAST DAIRY S. LOMBARDI & SONS

Cream and Milk  
Pasteurized and Pure  
from  
**Producer**  
to  
**Consumer**  
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mittee will meet Wednesday evening, April 30th, for the purpose of considering the resolutions submitted by the Molders' Union No. 164.

**Receipts—\$390.32. Expenses—\$195.32.**

Council adjourned at 10:20 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label, card and button when making purchases; also to patronize the Municipal Railway whenever possible.—J. O'C.

#### MINUTES OF THE LADIES' AUXILIARY.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Trades Union Promotional League held their meeting on April 16th, in Room 315, Labor Temple, 16th and Capp St.

Meeting was called to order by the President, Mrs. W. P. Desepte, at 8:15 p. m.

**Roll Call of Officers**—One absent.

**Minutes**—Of the previous meeting read and approved.

**Communications**—Read and filed.

**Reports of Committees**—Showing good progress.

New members given the Obligation.

**Unfinished Business**—None.

**New Business**—Several plans of new work were discussed to be carried out later in the year.

The Auxiliary wants to announce that we will have a Bunco Party on the evening of May 7th, after the Promotional League meeting. It is open to the public and all are invited and welcome.

**Good of the Auxiliary**—Members report that they are keeping up the good work of demanding the card and button.

With no further business to come before the Auxiliary, the meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. M. E. DECKER, Secretary.

The mistress of the household represents the "purchasing power." She cannot go on a strike, but she can obviate the necessity of striking by demanding the union label.

#### PARKER BEATEN.

With an adverse vote of the full Senate Judiciary Committee, Judge John J. Parker appears definitely defeated as nominee for the Supreme Court.

The committee, voting ten to six against confirmation of the nomination and ten to four against even allowing Parker to appear before the committee, seems to have put the seal of finality on rejection of President Hoover's appointee and to have given organized labor one of the most astounding victories of recent years.

The committee vote followed on the heels of a red hot statement by President Green of the American Federation of Labor in which he declared that a canvass of the Senate showed Parker definitely beaten.

The defeat of Parker follows a sentiment that has been rolling up fast since labor fired its first big broadside, charging him with supporting the "yellow dog" contract in the famous Red Jacket Coal Company case. Since that initial blast labor has fired away steadily, exposing the anti-labor record of Parker.

Senatorial sentiment has continued to grow in response to protests that have flooded in from all parts of the country. What seemed like little better than a threadbare chance at the outset grew until a storm of blockading proportions raged around the Parker issue.

In an effort to save the nominee the Department of Justice issued a statement saying his Red Jacket decision had merely followed the Supreme Court. But even this heroic gesture got nowhere.

In the Judiciary Committee the vote to reject the nomination stood: For rejection: Senators Norris of Nebraska, Borah of Idaho, Deneen of Illinois, Robinson of Indiana, Blaine of Wisconsin, Stiever of Oregon, Walsh of Montana, Caraway of Arkansas, Ashurst of Arizona, and Dill of Washington. Against rejection: Senators Hebert of Rhode Island, Waterman of Colorado, Gillett of Massachusetts, Hastings of Delaware, Overman of North Carolina, and Stephens of Mississippi.

The trade union movement, like all great armies, has camp followers. They are the ones who fail to demand union-made goods and service.

#### WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

Alhambra Theatre.  
American Tobacco Company.  
Austin's Shoe Stores.  
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.  
Bella Roma Cigar Co.  
Castro Theatre.  
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.  
Clinton Cafeterias.  
Embassy Theatre.  
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.  
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfg., 113 Front.  
Foster's Lunches.  
Gallenkamp's Shoe Stores.  
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.  
Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.  
Hollywood Dry Corporation and its Products.  
Koffee Kup, 5424 Geary.  
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.  
Market Street R. R.  
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.  
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.  
Purity Chain Stores.  
Regent Theatre.  
Royal Theatre.  
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.  
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.  
The Mutual Stores Co.  
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.  
Traung Label & Litho Co.  
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.  
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

#### Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committee meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters' phone MArket 0056. (Please notify Clarion of any change)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.  
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays at Labor Temple.  
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.  
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Wednesdays, 9 p. m., 108 Valencia.  
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec., Robt. Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.  
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, at Labor Temple.  
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.  
Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Bill Posters No. 44—Meet 4th Monday, Shakespear Hall, 15th and Mission.  
Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Bookbinders—Office, Room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.  
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tues., Labor Temple.  
Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Brewery Drivers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.  
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 377—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.  
Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays at Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb streets.  
Carpenters No. 483—Meets Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Cemetery Workers—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 143 Albion.  
Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 112 Valencia.  
Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers No. 17960—Office, 710 Grant Building.

Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunie Bldg.  
Capmakers No. 9—Jos. Shaw, 3220 East 16th, Oakland, Calif.  
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays, 8:30 p. m.; 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1164 Market.  
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at Labor Temple.  
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.  
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Dredgemen 45-C—268 Market.  
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.  
Elevator Operators and Starters No. 87—Meet 1st Thursday, 200 Guerrero.  
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.  
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Electrical Workers No. 537, Cable Splicers.  
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at Labor Temple.  
Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Bldg. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.  
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.  
Ferryboatmen's Union—Ferry Building.  
Garage Employees—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, at Labor Temple.  
Garment Cutters No. 45—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st Thursday at 515 p. m.; 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.  
Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.  
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood Av.  
Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, at 200 Guerrero.  
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursday evenings at Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.  
Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, at Labor Temple.  
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Room 842, Pacific Building.  
Longshoremen's Association—Sec., Emil G. Stein, 85 Clay.  
Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.

Letter Carriers—Sec., Thomas P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.  
Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursday—273 Golden Gate avenue.  
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, at Labor Temple.  
Mailers No. 18—Meet 3rd Sundays, Labor Temple. Secretary, A. F. O'Neill, 771 17th avenue.  
Marine Diesel Engineers No. 49—Ferry Building.  
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40—H. F. Strother, Ferry Bldg.  
Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 89—Ferry Building.  
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, at Labor Temple.  
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth.  
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.  
Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.  
Municipal Sewermen No. 534—200 Guerrero.  
Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday; Executive Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.  
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Ornamental Plasterers No. 460—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, 200 Guerrero.  
Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet 1st Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.  
Photo Engravers—Meet 1st Friday, 150 Golden Gate avenue.  
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, at Labor Temple.  
Post Office Laborers—Sec., W. T. Colbert, 278 Lexington.  
Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.  
Professional Embalmers—Sec., Geo. Morahan, 765 Page.  
Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate avenue.  
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.  
Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3953 Sixteenth.  
Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.  
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st Tuesdays, at Labor Temple.  
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.  
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Manuel De Salles, R. F. D. 7, Niles, Calif.  
Stove Mounters No. 62—J. J. Kerlin, 1534 29th Ave., Oakland, Calif.  
Street Carmen, Division 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.  
Technical Engineers No. 11—John Coughlan, 70 Lennox Way.  
Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.  
Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants—Sec., Norah Alden, 288 9th.  
Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.  
Trade Union Promotional League (Label Section)—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Market 7560.  
Tunnel and Aqueduct Workers—P. O. Box 934, Livermore, Calif.  
Typographical No. 21—Office, 16 First St. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.  
United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, at 200 Guerrero.  
Upholsterers No. 28—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 166 Bosworth.  
Waiters No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.  
Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m.; 2nd and last Wednesdays, 3 p. m., at 1171 Market.  
Water Workers—Sec., Thomas Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.



## Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died since last reports: William J. Montgomery of the office employees, Ivan Brann of the longshoremen, Raymond Collins of the milk drivers, Michael J. O'Neill of the plasterers, Ernest H. Cary of the printers, Robert L. Crittenden of the carpenters, Alfred Feger of the bakers, H. F. Hager of the printers, Richard Wilkinson of the iron, steel and tin workers, Frank C. Engler of the railroad trainmen, Joseph F. Floyd of the bookbinders.

These delegates were seated at the last meeting of the Labor Council: from the cracker bakers, J. L. Parker; from the water workers, George Bower; from the mailers, Thomas F. Burke.

Meeting at Birmingham, the Independent Labor party in convention reaffirmed the policy of "Socialism in our time" as the accepted policy of its members in the British Parliament and upheld the right of its representatives to vote against the government of Premier MacDonald.

Bitterly denouncing in open court the "capitalistic" justice that found them guilty of instigating the Union Square riot of March 6th in New York City, four Communist leaders, William Z. Foster, Robert Minor, Isreal Amter and Harry Raymond, were on April 21st sentenced to serve not more than three years in the penitentiary.

Street car workers in Tokio, Japan, went on strike April 21st in protest against a wage cut.

While the general prison population of America is mounting rapidly, the Negroes of the South are growing more law-abiding, according to Dr. Will W. Alexander of Atlanta, director of the Commission on Inter-racial Co-operation.

Typographical Union No. 6 ("Big Six") of New York City, has voted to ask the officers of the International Typographical Union for permission to take a strike vote and has rejected the proposal of the newspaper publishers to arbitrate differences which have arisen in the negotiation of a new working agreement.

The non-union General Electric Company has been studying the question of the five-day week of forty-eight hours and unemployment insurance for employees, it was learned recently. Gerald Swope, president of the company, denied that the company had offered employees their choice of the two proposals.

The London naval treaty providing for limitation by the United States, Great Britain and Japan, with additional agreements on certain naval questions accepted by France and Italy, was signed by representatives of the five powers involved at London on April 22nd.

Harry Holton, national treasurer Glass Bottle Blowers' Association, died in Alton, Ill. He had served for years in that position and was well known in the glass industry. The funeral was largely attended by officers and members of that union and other members of organized labor.

### TEACHERS JOIN UNION.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Reports from Wilkes-Barre, Pa., say nearly nine hundred teachers in five public school districts in Lackawanna County have become members of the American Federation of Teachers in the last six months and the organization drive is going strong, announces Charles Kutz, representing the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, in charge of this campaign. Last to become organized were teachers of the Larksville Borough, some 150 strong. Larksville is the sixth district to join up 100 per cent.

The movement among the teachers has already attracted the attention of politicians, Kutz says, and several candidates in the primaries have tried to ride through on the strength of lip service to the plan for a teachers' tenure bill which the pedagogues propose as a means of putting themselves out of the mercy of the whims and the political fortunes of small-time politicians on boards of education. Kutz tells of a number of cases here where the teachers paid politicians to secure appointments.

In one case where the teachers unionized 100 per cent, the school board announced that the contracts of the entire staff would be cancelled at the end of the present term. The teachers called a mass meeting and appointed a committee to interview the board. The teachers had demonstrated they were not afraid to strike last summer. When the board realized that the school 'marms and masters were not scared, a precipitate change of attitude was made and the entire teacher body handed a renewal of contracts as quickly as these could be written.

Kutz feels that the contracts between the teachers and other elements in the trade union movement will be of great value to the movement in Pennsylvania.

### STRADDLERS NOT WANTED.

A eulogy to organized labor, pronounced by Rev. Edward A. Walsh of Georgetown University, was "overlooked" by Rochester, N. Y., daily newspapers that reported a mass meeting called to protest against soviet intolerance of the rights of religious freedom. Dr. Walsh said:

"But happily there is another group which by reason of its origin and the purpose of its existence has no place for straddlers, dabblers and intellectual dilettante. It has not flinched in its duty to the common welfare and to the great body of our citizenry which it represents.

"It is a subject for supreme congratulation that in this conflict between justice and inequity, between freedom of the spirit and slavery of the soul, the American Federation of Labor has been blessed with leaders of vision and courage. I deem it a debt of honor to pay public tribute to the fine Americanism, the enlightened and unswerving loyalty to the best interests of the working man which has kept the Federation set like a rock of granite against every insidious attempt, both within and without, to communize it."

### THE SOUTH MOVES FORWARD.

Every new union member in the South is that much real progress for the South. New members are coming in every day. That is daily progress. The going is not easy; opposition is plentiful. But that is not stopping the movement toward organization. Southern workers are welcoming the opportunity to join the great trade union brotherhood and Northern workers are doing their part, meanwhile tightening up their own lines with or-

ganization work. The organizing move now on is national, and that is right. The trade union brings industrial enfranchisement to the worker and enriches his life. Every worker belongs in a union.

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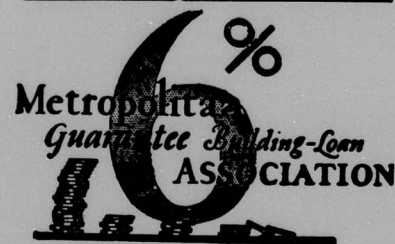


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